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The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending June 25, 1881, was: String 126,885 Wrelly Mainty 124,718 Propelly 124,718 Propelly Translay Figure 125,187 Saturday Westerbary 125,187 Saturday Total for the week

Not a Good Reason.

If the only objection the Administration Republicans have to the immediate adjournment of the Legislature is their fear that a new Logislature might reflect Mr. CONKLING to the Senate, we think they are acting on an apprehension which rests on no solid foundation.

If the Legislature adjourns without electing, it is altogether probable that the two next Senators from the State of New York will both be taken from the ranks of the Demogracy.

The Way to Get at the Truth.

The investigating committee in the Assembly was directed to inquire into all charges of bribery or attempted bribery in relation to the election of Schators. The committee had apparently not finished the BRADLEY-SESSIONS case, and had hardly glanced at three or four other cases of a similar character, when they suddenly cassed their labors.

People who have not watched this sort of investigations in the Legislature for the past twenty or twenty-five years were rather surprised at this turn of affairs. Those who are thoroughly versed in such interesting chapters of the history of the State foreshadowed just such an abrupt termination of the work of the committee.

In their published reports from Albany, some of the Republican newspapers have stated that the reason why the committee stopped work was that the lobby threatened that if they persisted in going on with these investigations, leading lobbyists would expose corrupt transactions of prominent Republican members during the present session touching matters of legislation wholly aside from the Senatorial contest. Whether or not there is a solid foundation for these reports, it still remains true that the proceedings before the investigating committee show that nothing short of the closest and most patient scrutiny by the Grand Jury of the county of Albany will suffice for probing these bribery charges to the bottom.

Tammany's Fourth of July.

Tammany Hall proposes to celebrate the approaching Fourth of July in a manner, so far as may be judged from its circular letter of invitation, entirely consistent with the original purposes of the society. The Sachems remind their friends that the Columbian Order was established to maintain the principles of liberty as laid down by the Democratic Republican fathers; they say nothing whatever about its recent history as a tender to the modern Republican machine, or its struggles for the spoils of local polities, at the expense of the Democratic party in both State and nation. This is a gratifying change of tone and spirit, and if the Fourth is to be celebrated in accordance therewith, it may prove a very Pentecost to

the New York Democracy. The Sachems go on in their strain of penitence; "In these days of centralization and abuse of power by a Federal Executive, elected to his high office of President by the unlimited means supplied by corrupt corporate monopolies, it is gratifying indeed to the friends of liberty everywhere to note the movement recently inaugurated in this wigwam to disseminate the doctrines of JEFFERSON, the author of the Declaration of Independence." We were not aware that deed, according to the best of our recollection, it was formally begun by the orthodox Democracy somewhere in Pennsylvania, before the Tammany chiefs were well settled in their lodges after the late raid upon the national ticket, and while their hatchets were still dripping with the blood of Han-COCK and ENGLISH. A casual reference to the files of THE SUN discloses no small amount of correspondence and editorial discussion upon the subject long before Mr. KELLY and his sanguinary braves had found sufficient breath from their slaughter of the Democratic party to utter the name of Thomas Jefferson. But we welcome them heartily to the good work; and if they have really determined to abstain from further coalition with the centralizing and corporation-serving Republican party of GARFIELD; and from further dictation to the Democratic masses; and if they will devote themselves singly to the propagation of "the doctrines of Jefferson," we devoutly wish the Columbian Order long life and prosperity.

Striking at the Root.

Pennsylvania has had a long struggle and a hard one. For many years elections there have been mere earnivals of erime. In Philadelphia, in Allegheny, in Lancaster, in Luzerne, everywhere almost, local rings have managed the affairs of the Republican party in a manner to draw the greatest amount of plunder from the suffering people, and to allow honest public opinion to have the least possible effect. But the people have won several victories in the last few years; and it is not impossible that the State of MACKEY and KEMBLE may, in the course of years, enjoy the luxury of a commonly honest election, and the service of public officers who will acknowledge some sort of allegiance to the legal electors. Kan-

ans has improved; why not Pennsylvania The adoption of the Constitution of 1873 was an immense gain. The failure of the four million steal, followed by the conviction of the men who sought to bribe the Legislature to give away the public money, was a victory of public justice over the banded rascals which has produced a very wholesome effect. Since that failure the Pennsylvania Railroad has ceased to rule the State, at least openly, and has as yet made no new experiment upon the virtue of the Legislature. It had previously, however, elected its Governor and Board of Pardons, and although it compelled them to turn the convicts loose before they had reached the penitentiary, the act excited so much indignation that it is not like ly to be repeated for some time to come,

The Legislature has now passed an net making bribery, corruption, or frauds in primary elections and delegate conventions, misdemeanors, and punishing them accord-

manage the party by their usual methods, they must let go their grip upon the State. Furify the party and you purify the Commonwealth and the nation. Make fraud, false counting, false personation, and repeating at the primaries and corruption in conventions, crimes, and then enforce the laws against them, and you will break into small pieces every political machine and every corrupt ring in the country. The example of Pennsylvania is worthy of all imitation. We cannot, of course, expect that Republican rascals of any note will be allowed to suffer the penalties of this statute under the officials who pardoned the Riot bill bribers; but it is a step in the right direction, and a Horr may not always be Governor nor a Quay figure in the Board of Pardons.

Past and Present.

There is a good deal of harmless prattle about the superior health, the strength, and the wisdom of our great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers. It is a common thing to hear old people, who ought to have better sense, talking about the good old times and the higher mental and physical ability of those who lived long ago. While we have great respect for the old folks, living and dead, we must not shut our eyes to the reality. The truth is that people live longer now than ever they did. The medical profession knows more now than ever it did; and we could put into the field to-day a bigger army of centenarians than our grandfathers could in the good old days when they were young. Moreover, old people now are much more vigorous than the old people of times past. Our people are growing larger and stronger. It is not so very many years since the American woman was a slight, delicate creature; now she is tall and portly. The numbers of singularly tall and wellproportioned young men and women to be seen in the streets of New York to-day astonish the old fellows who remember the boys and girls of forty or fifty years ago. Some persons imagine that this increase in size is confined to the children of our foreign-born citizens; but this is a great mistake, for the increased growth is general Certainly the mixture of races may have something to do with it, but, whatever be the cause, it is a fact plainly to be seen by any observer.

The greatest known feats of physical strength and endurance are recorded to the credit of the young men of this age; and indeed it is hardly too much to assert that the greatest runners, the greatest walkers, the greatest jumpers, the greatest swimmers, the greatest carsmen, the greatest weight lifters, the greatest gymnasts, the greatest boxers, the greatest fencers, and the heaviest men that ever lived are among the living of to-day. There seems to be a universal increase in the growth of humanity. The height, the chest measurement, and the weight of the soldiers of the immense armies of Europe of the present time are at least as great as they were among the picked men of the much smaller European armies of fifty years past, clearly showing that the average man of to-day is as big and as strong as the picked man of long ago. The fact stares us in the face that the grown-up sons and daughters of the old people of this country are, as a rule, bigger and stronger than their fathers and mothers were. An ordinary sized Englishman finds considerable difficulty in squeezing himself into the armor of one of the Norman conquerors of his country; but what could one of our Western farmers do with it? Certainly he

could pick it up and look at it, but that is all. We have great respect for the memory-of our grandfathers and great-grandfathers, as well as for our grandmothers and greatgrandmothers, but we cannot afford to de lude ourselves with ideas and notions that facts and figures set aside. People are in clined to overestimate the measure of wisdom and ability of the grand old fellows of days gone by. It is an annable fault, but still a fault; because the truth is not so.

The Great Southern Fair.

There is to be a World's Fair in this country next autumn, which promises to be of the greatest interest and to be followed by the most beneficial results. It is the Internathe Jefferson revival had been imaggi-rated by these predatory Indians; in-opened at Atlanta, Ga., the most enterprising of Southern cities, on the 5th of October.

> Though it is called a cotton fair, it will be In reality much more than that. The project for the exhibition has been received with so much favor that the managers have decided to greatly expand their original idea. The cotton department, therefore will be made the central and distinctive feature of a comprehensive display of the products of industry; and the natural riches of the Southern States especially will be prominently brought before visitors. Contributions from the manufacturers of Eu rope and of all parts of this country will be received, and the Director-General of the fair says be already has many applications for space from business men, and is receiving more. "There will be a place for every roduct of human thought and labor," he old a reporter of the Boston Advertiser unless it should be in any way dangerous or offensive." That is, so far as possible, it s to be made a universal exhibition.

But as an exhibition of the mineral, agricultural, and manufacturing resources o the South, the Atfanta fair will have its chief interest and greatest value. A full and properly arranged display of what the Southern States are producing, and of their remarkable mineral wealth, will help to draw the attention of the world to the natural advantages and wonderful possibilities of that incomparably fertile region. Its fame as the great seat of cotton culture is already universal; but its capabilities in other directions are little understood, even here at the North.

The cotton department of the exhibition will be very complete, and will contain many novel features which will make it attractive to everybody who is interested in the staple. Adjoining Oglethorpe Park, where the fair buildings are to be placed, grounds have been secured for a practical display of cotton culture. On half-acre plots, contestants for a pre mitum for superiority in this branch of agriculture will plant, cultivate, and gather their crops. Specimens of every variety cotton will be found growing in the park, and visitors will be able to see the plant at each stage from its germination to maturity Exhibits of cotton seeds and of all the implements used in the cultivation of cottor will be made, and the various machines de signed to prepare it for market will be in active operation in the buildings. A mode cotton mill on a great scale will also be erected. The intention is to make at Atlanta next O tober the fullest exhibition ever presented of all that concerns the raising and the preparation of cotton.

Another feature of the fair which will have great value will be the display of specimens of the ores, soils, minerals, native woods, indigenous plants, and other natural products of the Southern States ingly. This is a stroke at the root of the These are to be collected by the railroad trouble. When the ringleaders can no longer | companies and by individuals, and will oc-

convey to those who see them an idea of the variety and inexhaustible extent of Southern natural resources. And these resources are as yet developed to only a slight extent

It will be seen, therefore, that the Atlanta fair promises to have a unique character, and to be of great advantage not only to the South, but to the rest of the world also, in increasing and spreading knowledge of the natural wealth and industrial progress of the States which were so lately devastated by war. It will also prove to everybody, what their enormous cotton crops during the last ten years have shown, that the Southern people are working hard and intelligently to restore their lest fortunes.

The Case at Albany.

Bribery has come to be regarded as only a venial offence in Albany. There is probably not a man in either branch of the Legislature who does not believe SESSIONS guilty of attempting to bribe BRADLEY; not one who has not all along believed him capable of such an act. There is not a Senator or Assemblyman who is ignorant of the true character of the notorious lobbylsts, BARBER, VAN VECHTEN, EDWARDS, and others who haunt the capital, or who doubts that they are ready to use money corruptly in carrying candidates and bills, or that they make their living in that way. A number of members of the Legislature have testifled or made formal statements within the past two weeks concerning attempts and offers to bribe that have fallen within their own personal knowledge.

And yet we observe no marks of strong indignation at the prevalence of this form of corruption. Sessions, Banber, Van VECHTEN, EDWARDS, all are treated with the same degree of good nature and friendliness as if they were men by whom the thought of bribery would be spurned with loathing. A frequent visitor at the headquarters of the lobbyists has been Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. Bribery is made by positive lawa criminal

Albany a moral offence in itself, or an evidence of degradation. Some degree of meanness may be thought to attach to the man who accepts a bribe, but evidently none to him who offers it. That SESSIONS himself feels this, is shown by the good humor and complacency with

which he has conducted himself under the

offence, but it is evidently not considered at

accusation that has been investigated. For these reasons it is easy to believe a mere charge of bribery, though really a pernicious and wicked offence, when made against a Senator of questionable antecesdents, especially where he acknowledges with the greatest coolness that he has for years been an export at lobbying, and deliberately swears that he does not remember the name of a single person for whom he lebbied, nor the character of a single measure that he tried to put through.

A false accusation of bribery, however, would be a crime so detestable and degrading that there is no man in the Legislature, not even the most corrupt and tainted log roller, whom we should be willing to believe guilty of it.

Even against the notorious lobbyists who hang on the outskirts of the Legislature, the charge that they were endeavoring to convict an innocent man of a statutory crime by perjured testimony would seem in the highest degree improbable. Even in Albany, or in any of the most corrupt of modern legislative assemblies, there is no difference of opinion as to the baseness of such a crime.

For these reasons it would be impossible, even if there were no corroborative evidence in the case at all, to believe that Mr. BRAD-LEY's accusation is false.

A Model Monarch.

It is well known that the present King of Siam is among the most intelligent, virtuous, and progressive monarchs of the day. In saving this we do not mean to compare him with Asiatic autocrats alone. There are plenty of Christian rulers who are far nferior in virtue, in intelligence, and in magnanimity to this Buddhist potentate of the remote Orient.

We learn with satisfaction that his Majesty is not only a regular reader of THE SUN. but that he is enrolled among its permanent beeribers. We constructulate him and his people upon this fact. It is a great and a wise thing for a tenant of absolute power to refresh his mind with the utterances of radi cal and enlightened democracy. With the principles of Buddha to guide him in mat ters of religion and of morals, and with Tim Sux to shed its steady and vivifying light upon the intricate problems of politics, we can well foretell for this King at least a

career of usefulness and lasting honor. We are not surprised by the further in formation that his Majesty is zealous for the education of his subjects. He has recently established at Bangkok a public school where the children of the people receive education without charge. He has also made a liberal appropriation out of his private funds for the support of a royal college and appointed a highly educated Amer can missionary to be its chief superintendent. The success of this educational en terprise has been gratifying, and has greatly encouraged the King to continue in the

path of progress. The American missionaries appear to be very influential in Siam. While the King is a strict Buddhist, he understands too well the spirit and the doctrines of that revered teacher of men to allow any impulse of bigotry to control his mind. Accordingly, he contributes liberally to the support of Christian schools and Christian works in his country. Long live the King of Slam!

The Affair at Progreso.

Those people who have hoped that the seizure of the bark Acacia at Progreso, in Yucatan, would furnish ground for hostilities against Mexico, will be disappointed. The Yantic, which had been sent to Merida to demand the release of the bark, found, on arriving, that she had already been delivered up five days before.

The case as investigated by Commander WOODWARD is a plain one. Instead of the bark eing stolen, she was found stranded near Santa Clara, on the night after she had left Progreso, loaded for New York, Commander WOODWARD says that she was stranded under suspicious circumstances." aptain of the Port got a despatch saying a back was ashore near the naval station of Santa Ciara, and, raising a crew, hastened to the rescue of the distressed vessel, acompanied by the chief of the Progress Custom House. They found her apparently abandoned; but after pounding on her side. two Indians appeared, who claimed that they had been hired at Santa Clara to watch the vessel:

The circumstances were certainly susdetous. The back was a mile from shore, with her bows stuck in the sand, no anchor down, a strong breeze blowing, and only a sounds of natives, one of them sick, to keep her from the total wreck which was threatened. Of course Capt. Accurant went to work at once, and, after much labor in pumping and hauling, got her off and took her back

ouny three buildings. They will serve to to Progreso. There it was found that Capt. | rious desperado," seems to have been one of a ANDERSON and his crew had already arrived seeking nid.

The Mexicans insist that Capt, ANDERSO ad made a declaration of abandonment to the United States Consul and to the insurance agents, but there they were in error They evidently regarded the whole affair rowever, as strange, and seemed to suspect collusion which would either deny her to be dereliet, or would deprive them of their claim for salvage. At this point the Captain of the Port made his mistake. Instead of turning the Acacla over to the agent of the underwriters as an abandoned vessel, or else, after getting from the District Judge a bond of salvage, returning her to Capt. Andenson, he did neither; but, mixing up his private rights as a sailor with his public prerogatives as a port officer, he kept posession of the vessel himself for several days, refusing her master and crew access to her.

Convinced at length, by the protests and threats of the United States Consul, that he was in a false position, which might cost him dear, AGUIRRE secretly got the Acacia out of port, or else she broke adrift as he claimed; at all events, she turned up in Campeche, where she was regularly delivered to the port authorities under a bond of salvage made to him.

AGUIRRE's conduct was unquestionably as Commander Woodward says, "a piece of high-handed authority on the part of a petty official," while his demand of a round sum of \$5,000 for the vessel and cargo seems to indicate great greed. But the original report of Ill-treatment suffered by the master and crew of the Acadia is greatly modifled by the commander of the Yantic, who says: "As far as I know, no actual arrests or confinement of the crew were made-only threats." Most important of all, Capt. WOODWARD reports that AGUIRRE's action was "not upheld by the general Government or the higher officials in his own province;" and this puts an end to any theory that it was an intentional outrage by Mexico, which showed a dispo sition to make a quarrel with the United States.

Mr. Wheeler as a Candidate for the Senate.

Some of our esteemed Republican contemporaries frankly confess that the alleged attempt at bribery by Senator SESSIONS has not been satisfactorily cleared up, and they concede that the occurrence constitutes a valid objection to voting for Mr. Derew. But they contend that no such objection lies against Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, and that he ought to be elected in place of Mr. CONKLING.

We do not see the matter in that light It is true that if Mr. BRADLEY's statement is credited a suspicion rests on Mr. Derew. because the bribe was offered in his behalf: but even that does not constitute anything like as strong a case against Mr. Depew as exists against Mr. Wheeler. For four long years he held the second office in the Government of the United States entirely as the fruit of bribery. He did not bribe, but the bribing was done in his behalf, and he knowngly and gladly accepted the advantage.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER is the last may who should represent the State of New York in the Senate of the United States.

Hands Off!

The announcement of President MERINO. hat San Domingo will not sell Samana Bay to the United States, is still more mys terious than the previous announcement from that quarter, that Denmark would not sell St. Thomas to a European power, but would sell it to the United States.

Who wants to buy St. Thomas or Samana Has Mr. BLAINE been sounding the old Caribbean real estate market of Gen. GRANT If so, what becomes of the pair of coaling stations which Ancient Mariner Thompson arranged for on the Panama Isthmus?

Certainly the Chiriqui lagoon station would take away all excuse for acquiring another naval depot in the Caribbean Sea.

Gov. Cornell's veto of the Kingsley A KEENEY Brooklyn Gift Enterprise bill o \$100,000, and his veto of the bill giving Mr. HATZEL his salary as a member of the Board of Aldermen in which he never held a seat, are to be added to the list of highly commendable vetoes with which the Governor has favored the neple during the present session of the Albany

The university rowing week opens to-day t New London with the match between Har vard and Columbia. Whenever these two co. leges meet in athletic contests, it is a friendly rivalry in every sense, and the triumph o either rarely leaves bitter feelings in the other. some of the critics think that the contest wil be a good one, on the ground that Columbia has apparently more strongth in her boat, and Harvard the better style. It has so often happened in college races that the excellent form of Harvard is beaten by the " beef" in some strapping rival, that the same thing may happen both to day and Friday. But, however to-day's racmay go, it will only what the appetite for the race between Harvard and Yale of July 1.

The State prison would seem to be the proper place for at least one of the two policenen who were dismissed from the Brooklyn force on Saturday last by Commissioner Jour DAN. In his order of dismissal, the Commisioner of Police thus describes the criminal conduct of Capt. BILEY:

That Capt John Billy should, without cause, war ant, or authority, order two of his subordinates to us seed to the residence of Mrs. Lorrie Jonesos, who had not seen charged with committing any offence, cause her to be taken from her home, when found sick in bed, against the protests of her aged parents, at the unseasonable house of 2 o'clock in the morning, compel her to walk to the station house, and there detain her for about an hour and cause a second to be entered against her on the statio ouse blotter of having committed a relonious assure that he should discharge her without a judicial hearing and make a return of the charge and arrest to the Sape intendent of Police, and afterward swear before the Co missioner that no arrest had been made, constitutes an effence on his part which, without considering any other shown by the testimony, is amply sufficient for his disnissal from the police force."

"Amply sufficient for his dismissal from the police force!" If such deeds are not amply sufficient to put Capt. Jour Rilley behind prison bars, it is time these bars were taken out.

The appearance of Dr. MARY WALKER as s candidate for United States Senator ought to throw life and variety into the tedious contest at Albany. In her address to the Legislature. asking its suffrages, she does not mention whether she is a candidate for Mr. Conkerno's seat or Mr. PLATT's; but as her candidacy proceeds purely from a sense of duty, as she explains, probably she will be willing that her term, like her trousers, should be long or short, as the public weal may demand. Now, if Dr. MAEY WALKER should be the dark horse?

Mr. GARPIELD and Judge HUNT are said by the Long Branch gossips to have been closely closeted" for two hours on Saturday morning. Whether this secret interview will result in some grand nautical improvement. such as the use of platform scales for weighing anchor in the navy, the general orders of the department may duly show,

The stories that come from the new scene of Indian troubles in Utah are mixed up and exaggerated in approved frontier fashion. A characteristic incident is the one rotated of Mr. J. H. Ecknipoli. This gentleman, who is described, with evident foral pride, as " a note- | wart as a dead planet.

gang of horders who went to brush up a fight with the Paliutes, and succeeded in the purpose. It is related of him, probably by himself. that, being entirely alone, and attacked by thirty Indians, he" lay in a clump of bushes and picked them off with his rifle until it became too hot for him, when he opened fire with

CANDIDATES FOR 1884.

are marines on Great Salt Lake, this would be

accompany any frontier trouble with Indians.

Washington, June 25 .- The comet, under the most favorable conditions, is not more distiact to the naked eye, nor are its proportions more likely to grow, than the Presidential schemes which have existed ever since Garfield's inauguration. That there is not in Garfield a particle of second term life is appreciated by every one but himself. Blaine under no circumstances could let Presidential schemes alone. In this respect he resembles Mr. Clay. Defeat pover shook his belief that his destiny was the White House. He was ever doing things that tended to destroy his chances. A more devoted array of followers no candidate ever had, and herein the comparison of Clay with Blaine is borne out. Anyway, Blaine has again got the Presidential craze on him. If Garfield is not to be counted-and why should

he be?-Blaine stands at the head of the list. Windom comes next. As they say," He's got it bad!" "And no has a right to have it, too," observes an admirer of the Ohio Boy from Minnesota. " He is the best of them all; and, what is more, a good many are saying now he ought to have been taken up when the break came at Chicago, instead of Garfield." As to the latter part of the observation. Blaine's secret bargain with Garfield rendered any other combination impossible. In case Blaine was unable to make himself President, he had it fixed to make the other man. He is preparing to play the same game now. Blaine means to control next time Windom may not know it, but he will, though slow to find out things. John Sherman will tell him, if he has not done so already.

Logan is a candidate. He always wanted to be. In fact, he always was, but nobody agreed with hm. Having concluded it is now or never with him, he is going in. It is said certain removals and appointments are to be made in his interest in Chicago. I would prefer to believe these were in the interest of Windom. These things don't matter much. I am only naming some of the aspirants.

If Blaine, who has thoroughly broken with him, don't succeed in making MacVeagh a candidate, he will have to change his course. The Keystone is a good State for an aspirant next time. The Republicans there don't stand much on large proportions or heavy weight if a man only possesses grit and can fight. This is the reason, I suppose, Republican politics in Pennsylvania partake so much of the nature of prize fighting. A little more, Mr. Blaine, and you and all the rest will have a competitor in Wayne MacVeagh, I don't think as matters are at present, Col. Ingersoil will esteem it a privilege to . sent him to the Convention. Pennsylvania epublicans will first seek for solidity in the next Convention against all comers, they hav-ing been scandalously divided in the last two. This will go far toward enabling them to controi the choice, if not secure the nomination for themselves. In any event, this is what Cameron will play for, and it may be said to depend very much on Blaine whether or not the nomines will be MacVeagh, who, with extraordinary suddenness, has acquired something like a national reputation. If Blaine succeeds in suppressing the Star route trials, the rising Pennsylvanian will not need much more capital for some time.

President Lincoln only repeated a saying current before his time, but even more a fact since, that no man ever got into the Cabinet without very soon contemplating the possibility of becoming President. The next step was actually on the track. Whether the remark holds good as to his son Robert, the industrious and popular Secretary of War, there is no positive proof. I conclude his head is far too level to let the truth out if the bug is there. It would not, I conclude, be an error to place ecretary Lincoln on the list of prospecting candidates. There exist reasons why his name

should stand at the head. In regard to Secretary Hunt I will say, if he has not got it already, there is plenty of time to

Perhaps I ought to have brought to the front Mr. James, whose modesty will not permit him o do it himself. He may be considered a man of possibilities, as every man of the Cabinet av be supposed to be-that is, every man excent grandfather Kirkwood of the Interior. He may have aspirations, but I don't think him dangerous yet. In this particular he and Garie another. Their chances may be considered about count.

The only serious aspects to the Presidential nestion at present may be said to rise from Biaine's intrigues and use of power, and from Windom's aspirations. It is to be observed that whatever Blaine proposes John Sherman is going to take a hand in, and always on the other side. That is what the send off he gave the Chio Boy meant.

The Melancholy Result of Too Much Engineer.

In 1981 the North Pole and Equator Navigaion Company was charfered by the Continental Con-tress of that section of the globe known as the United States of North and South America. The object of this ompany was to open and operate a canal between the color land and the navigable waters of the Gulf of St.

This plan was considered feasible because explorations had been made by means of actial conversaces which showed that the North Pole was the centre of a vast con-libent, the chinate of which was delightful, and the proactions of which were the most matrixens grams and telicious fruits. Its land was covered with vast lords and droves of edible four-looded animals. Its waters swarmed with wild fowls of the choleest kind, and were tucked with fish of the most delicate flavor.

In order to united these stemingly spontaneous pro-locations and make them beneficial to mankind, this company was organized. The exploration parties sent of had further discovered that the Surth Pole was an height from one to two miles. These ice clifs were sit-

A capital of \$100 000 000 had been subscribed. Opera ious were commenced, and, according to estimation ten years would clause before the work would be com nieted. It was thought that vast amounts of ice from the parrier could be transported to the terral zone and sold the inhabitants at rates which would yield the company a creat revenue.

The work progressed rapidly, and the stockholders were joyous, anticipating heavy profits which were to

arise from their enterprise.

At last the work was completed, and the day was named when the marriage of the waters of the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans was to be consummated by the agency

f man. The last barrier in the grand canal was to be Grant serial excursions to witness the ceremony and return were arranged. All the grandenr which medern civilization could suggest or contrive was to be displayed

Everything passed off acc eding to the announcement he fluid blow was struck. The way

coan poured through the chosen, not only poured; but her went rouring through, and continued to your and courantil the canal was full. They overflowed its incas and banks. The Gulr of St. Lawrence was full. The waters of the Atlantic were raised to that extent that the nurs American continent was submerged. Still to con its axis, and the western bemisphere remained to be dark. Without the light and heat of the sun the that this hope field of me was rended into vast chasm

This side of the globs, being continual turned toward the sun, the heat became intense, immense fires raged, and there was no one to stay the contagra-tion. A few much had crowled into caves to escape from he beat and had met death by starvation. So intense was the heat that the fish were builed in the sea, and a

And thus for centuries the earth continued to move for

POPULAR LETTERS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

The Proposal to Pension Teachers.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir? The passage of a bill by the Left-bitters of the State to compel the telling class of this city to pay a pension to every school teacher after twenty-five years of service shows how rapidly we are approaching to a monarchical form of government. No public protest, either by the irressor by the people, was made. If the Governor had not two revolvers, killing twelve Indians." If there had this wanted hill to establish a privileged class of a good story to tell them. Such yarns always

ican government, the allowing conclusively that onch a sa objectionship is every with the building of the as objectionship is every with the building triplet in the late of the position according to the three conclusions of the distribution of the object of the

hoders! The pursions of policemen and firemen come out of their own eachers as these but these campered pedagenes want the boling bende, who work from but on sevence n boars a day for less than \$2 a day to pay a lax b keep the me at the age of 46 from having to "work its five libers a day, five days week, and 180 days a year, for which they are paid \$2 an hour!

No Parvilsoko Class.

A Letter from Custer's Orderly Bugler.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Glancing ver The Sus of the 18th inst, I saw a news them about s certain William F. Somers, who is said to have been with Gen. Coster as burgler on the day of the memorable massacre by the Indians, and to have been left for dead on the battlefield. I served five years, from 1874 to 1879, in Company II,

Seventh United States Cavalry, as a buzler. On June 25, 1870, the day of the massacre, I was detailed as Orderly Bugler for Gen. Custer. On the morning of that day, Bugier for Gen. Custer. On the morning of that day, just before Gen. Custer, made the charge, he gave me a despatch containing the word, "But thing, log villoge, burry up the packs," and directed to Col. Behiceh, who was conting up with the rear butterion. The Rear Section of the College of John Maurist,
Isto transactor, Company II, Seventh U. S. Cavalry,
Fort Schurler, June 20.

The Glorious Fourth.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: By all neans let us celebrate the glorious Fourth, and dely the rdinance passed by our unpatriotic Aldermen. Is New York city going to be pointed at with contempt by every city and town in the Union, from the Atlantic to the l'actic, for not celebrating the birthday of the great-est republic in the world? The voice of the people says No. Shame on those Aldermen who are trying indirectly to abolish. It dependence Day here to the five development of the few creaters and grainblers can go for enough awas in fully cents. I will give \$5 toward senting a few of them down the Ray on that day, and five more to the pilot if he dumps them in the Narrows.

One of the Many.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am an old man, and as they say modesty is at a discount nowadays, possibly I may be pardoned for declaring my telf an honorably discharged soldier of both the Mexican war and the civil war. The patriotism and love for my country that I hope still fire my heart were been largely

country tout nope suit free my heart were born largely of the teachings of the givenous anniversary of our nation's independence, which I always booked (orward to as the great day of the year, I set cling to the old traditions. The ottener we have Washington's Farewell Address real to us the better.

Let us so noit with the old signal lights burning brightly! Give the bows a chance to "do as daddy duit Hosoukin, Jame 20.

Childrenko.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Let an id militiaman say that the patriots who are writing let-ers about the glorious Fourth do not realize that we have limited number of holidays, and that a day of rest is as dearly appreciated by the members of the militia as by dearly suprecisted by the members of the militia as by the "sidewsik committee" to which probably some of the aforesail patriots belong. It is not easy task for a man to march several miles under a first broking sun, with a close-off-time unform and a courteen-pound musket to carry. And for which to have a few mulkidnals who are too lags to take a trip into the bountry, where all real, unalloy departed a trip into the bountry. I would there to have command of a company, say first, of just sich fellows as are continued alignments of the subject. One march down Broadway would be chough for them.

To tak Entropy on The Sure Set If then Shake will

To res Enton or The Sus-Sire If Gen. Shaler will order the National Guard out on the Fourth, the parade to be in the early morning, so as to give the members a change to enjoy themselves in the atternoon, the public will see whether there is any patriotism in th

To the Epiton of The Sus-Sir : As we have now only ourth with their friends or families, and have the full Fourth with their friends or families, and have the full benefit of a holiday other than to parade over the heated, dusty payements under a blazing sun while such crary cotherests as "A Merican" are sitting in the shall enjoying the show. If these patriotic crimens wants abcent and sensible celebration of the day, let them call a meeting in one of the sarks, or on I mort square plaza, where they can have the Declaration of Independence read, speeches made, the national hymns sing, and can act like reasonable beings generally.

Perhaps, though, these layers of the sensational would enjust reading on the marging of the 6th accounts of a repetition of the Pertland fire, or of thousands of burned and manimed citizens, syesight destroyed, runaway citizens, eyesight destroyed, runaway es, and so on.

they want to make a noise with their boys let then

to the woods, where they will be out of sight an

out of all quietly disposed people, and make all the

titley know how.

Let's flave Paace.

To the Potton of the Sch-Sir I want to thank Patriot and "A Merican," in behalf of some New York says who don't want to forget the Glorious Fourth, for their coaraneous remarks. Let the Government turn

To the Engon of The Sus-So . Why do politicians, even some who profess to be subless, try to hiot out the nation's birthday by hindering the people from celebrat-ing Fourth of July? If the rulers of this country do not field may be judiciously left to compete with know how to consuct the celebration of this day, a few

et the people carry on their celebration to their heart-number? Or else set assis serrain block-in each ward, and haven fire suring in attendance on these block-tion should a fire break out it could be limited actify ex-I know and every other citizen knows, that we are

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir The National Guard To fine Epiron or The Sex-Sir The National Guardisa body of men who are for service and notice display. We pay \$1 a month in dues, and are compelled to have brigated drill days, parades, and shouting at Croedinger. Let the extr pay time indicate display, the same as time do in Neware. Pay the hand, pay the drum come new the whole bill. Them we can have a display. But it is not right for Americans to expect other Americans to make a display display then leave them to pay the latts.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sec. I suggest to the grand parade on Independence Day, say from the Battery grand parade on Independence Day, say from the Mattery to Central Park, to be followed by speeches from prominent men. As a veteran of the old. I we must be a supported by Y. A. M. of Eightech, N. Y. J. and roady at a most very exact, which is call very exact, with the call very exact, with the call very exact, and the private of Account Matter and the color of the private of Account Matter and the color of the private of Account Matter and the color of th

The Old Swedes' Church-Corrections.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your Philadelphia correspondent, relating the history of the "4054 Swedes" " Church in Swanson street, commute serious

Protestantism in Europe, and the hero of the thirty years war, loss carry (1620) conceived the design of planting colories in America. He was killed Nov. 16, 1863, at the

colonies in America. He was killed Nov. 16, Indic at the battle of Lutzer by the Austrian Lieut. 4-5. Failpenberg. His Minister, Occurate the Austrian Lieut. 4-5. Failpenberg. His Minister, Occurate to Gov. Minister the New Netherlands.

In Itsis the first calconists a rived. Their settlements extended insily from Cape. He dispen to the fails of the lee wave. Jeans of their sweezes, the luttle colonists, under Stuyvesant, reduced all their furtresses and pived the country and respit under the tavernment of the New Netherlands which at last submitted to English rade, 1604. After the death of Glushaws Adolphus there regard in Sweden successively christing, Charles Gustavas, and from 1604 by 1615 Charles 21.

The color of the Calc Swedes Church was protected or calculate the year, 1677 the country along the Delaware was then under English rule, and Charles XI. King of Sweden. outhwark's ancient name was not Wicaco, New York, June 21.

Eich Gold Deposit in Connecticut. Nonwich, Conn., June 26.-The recent dis-

cty of gold in the town of Ashford, Windham of, has caused much interest among speculators invastern Connecticut. A short time ago Mr. Darius Barlow, a farmer of Ashford, purchased forty acres parativity worthists. Two local prospectors, imaging tive follows-Steve Lewis and one Huntley-had co-Two local prospectors, imaginarelyed the idea that a large amount of gold was inde-ded in the first beings, and they acquired an interest i the land. They carried up producting operations in all-and finally strick as apparently red deposit of go New Land League Officers Not Elected.

The Conference Committee, consisting of the Tommattee on Organization of Branch No. 1 of the Par-ovel Lend League and the President and one the gate

SUNDEAMS.

-Philadelphia is to have several negro

-Pastor Sale of the Baptist Church at Mason City, Lows, has been deposed for Beegher -The Egyptian budget for the year 1889,

\$5,000,000, arising from improved revenue and decreased -Flies are said soon to disappear from

room containing a plate of the collowing mixture. Half a temperarial of black pepter in powder, one of brown mixed. and one of cream mixed together.

...The total number of newspapers now positished in Greece is 120, 55 of which appear is Athens alone. Most of them are of very little value, either from a literary or political point of view

-The will, as contained in eleven different papers, of the late Pope Pois IX, who died on Feb. 7, 1874, has recently been proved in London, the personal estate in England being swern under £803.

-Dr. Schliemann has lately returned to Athens from a tour of exploration in the Troad, and has since started for Berlin. Among other discoveries be eves that he has ascertained the site of the altar of the

-Mrs. Logan, a Milwaukee widow, re-

ceived a legacy of \$175,000, and at once became an on-

ject of marrimonia; interest. She seems to have become a little confused by her sulters, for she proud marry Mr Kelly, and then married Mr. Secuce onsequence is a breach of promise suit by Mr. Kelly for \$25,000. -Thomason is the name of the Georgia man who accused his mother of immorality before a church, in consequence of which she was expelled. Then he made the same charge in a court of law, but the

jury believed he was seeking revenge because she had refused to give him some property, and the verdict wa -The Oxford Agamemnon company, says the London World, intend to give four performances of "Romes and Juliet" at the Imperial Theatre on July 6,

7, 8, and 9. Civtemnestra will assume the part of the youthful laver, Cassandra will be Free Lucrose, while Existing, the amorous, will be transformed into Mercus, the light hearted. -The Golos (Russian) said in a recent isage: "The last five or six years have produced a very unfavorable influence on the finance of the State, and the economic position of the country. Trade is at a stand-still, there is a great fall in our securities, and a deficit of

fifty millions. Since the catastrephe of March 1 matter

have become worse. All activity on our markets and ourses is paralyzed and confidence is at an o -New Hampshire has a new law taxing church property when it exceeds \$10,000 in value. The Congregational Church of Manchester refused to pay, on the ground that the act was unconstitutional; but the Supreme Court has decided that, under the Constitution of that State, it is competent for the Legislature to treat church property like any other in the matter of taxation and that the fact of long exemption does not affect the

-Of Ireland's two dukes, Leinster, a Whig. rarely passes a day out of it, while Abercorn, a Torv, except when he was Viceroy, has rarely spent, on an average of years, two months a year in it; although for many years he has had no other country home, ex-cept when he has hired one in England. The value of their respective properties is about the same; neither i wealthy for his position, and both have had turnings of -Steps are about to be taken by the British War Office for increasing the number of Field Mar-shals permanently to six, and the claims of the following

officers are being considered with others in connection with the distribution of latons, which will take place early next mouth, namely, Gens. Sir William Codington, G. C. R.; the Earl of Lucan, G. C. B.; Sir William Fenwick Williams, Bart., G. C. B.; Lord Robets, G. C. B. Lord Airey, G. C. B., and Lord Napier of Magdain 3, C. -The old-time Texan believed that no crops could be successfully grown in his State west of the Colorado Siver. The Hev. Adirondack Morsay, who is farming in that region, writes to the Boston Hooff that

such is far from the fact. He instances the Capota farm, the largest in the Southwest, which is owned by North ern capitalists and worked according to Northern ideas. This year's erop is as follows: Indian corn, 350 acres rye, 400; wheat, 20; barley, 150; oats, 250; airaira, 50; millet, 30; sorghum, 10; articholes, 10; turnips, 20), bay, 200. But Mr. Murray thinks that greater profit could be made out of cotton and tobacco, under energatic mana,

-Nobody can conceive what motive James Daily had for the mischief which he did at New Haven, where he was employed on a steambout company's wharf. A number of new carriages were shipped every day by that line, and Daly had charge of them. It was found that in nearly every shipment one vehicle had a small niece cut out of one spoke. The damage was not heavy, yet was troublesome, for it necessitated the re turn of the wheel to the factory and the insertion of a perfect spoke. The whittier was Daly, and he was caught by a detective, who watched through a hole in the roof of the whart shed. He says he has no blea why

-A Toronto baby, left by itself in a percovered. A Szeramento baby's hands were fied to are vent it from scratching its head, which was affected with sait rheum, and while thus bound it fell with its lace it a bassa of water, which drowned it. Much more horrible was the fate of the Philadelphia haby, who was lett to sleep in a room infested by rats. The mother was careful to spread a netting over the little one as a cruterion against flies, but was not mindred of the raven as sermin. When she returned, the infant had ceased to struggle sgainst the rats, its face was gnawed away, and death ensued immediately.

-The London Illustrated Sporting and Discould News, a paper of high standing, says: "Doubtse there are as many, if not more, individuals rolling themselves turnies as formerly, but we are conserned quite as much with quality as with quantity out we unsitatingly record our convection that these with the sport of late years are mostly of a to ally differ concerning the alleged deterioration of the thoroughbred, there can exist none about the deterioration of owners

a mere unushroom tribe having spring up in the place of more soft) and substantial upholders of the sport." -It is believed at St. Petersburg that the principal feature of Count Limited's schome for the sup-pression of Nibilism in Bussia is the reestablishment of derable part of their property, through the emits it now proposes to restore to them the authority that have lost. This has long been a favor to project at the "Old institutions as far better, than those of Western Luring The "New Liberais," on the other hand, are strainly of seed to any measures calculated to revise the influence

-M. d'Herisson, the French archivelouist, has been making excavations in Utica and its vicinity and is now in Parls arranging his collection, which conprices 2,500 articles of different periods of basions within the Phoenician, Syrian, Carthagman, Among them are a great number of lamps, flagons, urns, riurs, and stables, all remarkably well preserved, and from and sing vessel with inscriptions, many of which are quite numered. The reason of this is believed to be that when the Arabit conquered the country they did not destroy the build inhabited by the Christian settlers, but somply all them totall into ruins. The finest of the statues \mapsto small Bacchus of Parian marble, which was found by $M_{\rm c}$ d'Hérisson in a temple, and is described as a mistar, at of the best period of Greek art. He found many latter statics, which he covered with said to preserve them from injury until he should be able to take them awa

-On the 8th of July, 1879, the Exceptional Tribunal of Kirff, composed of high interconstite without the addition of a jury, had to try a case in which a group of revolutionists were concerned. The prisoners exila number, were accused of "promoting a secret secry entagometic to the Government, or exciting to to: and of secretly printing sedimons proclamations. At the prisoners were confirmed, the acutences varying of proportion to their goals, but the sentence would not be executed without the confirmation of the Senals finding of the fallowal was therefore drawn up and her warded to St. Pate share on Aug. 3, 187a. On the 15th of February and the 6th of May, 1889, the Schale casho of 4 he document, on the 24th of February 1881, it is known its decision, and on the Art of hast Man is this i nation was communicated to the prisoners. Now bell mouths preliminary imprisonment were thus as set to tie sentence of the combiner to

From the recently issued report of Prof. Hard, the Fish Commissioner of the United Soller Be gless some very interesting facts regarding the foller appage anymate from Codes Schmitted the Covers trade has been so so escaled in the control of the strift of transportion of the sponge that the A-G comment have sufficient and but to attend the comment of the interior as the east of Daniella process is very simple, consisting in schedule the comment of the interior as the control of the control of the interior as the control of into numerous small process and their fasterness to stakes drawn into the car bottom. These factors of a done begin to grow our, small the card of a control of a done becomes an entire some of A controls. clandt three senseles suffice A i full of A thing on they end one or lar end up the lar each of the state of the s on the cautal employed.